

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

historic name	Estes Farm
other names/site number	VDHR 002-0524

street & number	6185 Estes Lane	not for publication	N/A
city or town	Dyke		vicinity N/A
state	Virginia	code VA	county Albemarle
		code 003	zip code 22935

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

State or Federal agency and bureau

☐ entered in the National Register
 ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	Category of Property (Check only one box): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object
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Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>12</u>	<u>5</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>15</u>	<u>9</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):	
Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agricultural Field, Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):	
Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):
MID-19th CENTURY/ Greek Revival; LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate; OTHER

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation:	<u>STONE: Rubble</u>
roof:	<u>METAL: Aluminum</u>
walls:	<u>WOOD: Weatherboard</u>
other:	<u>N/A</u>

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | C | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. |

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | removed from its original location. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C | a birthplace or a grave. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D | a cemetery. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | E | a reconstructed building, object, or structure. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | F | a commemorative property. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | G | less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years. |

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance circa 1840-1956

Significant Dates 1840, 1880

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | previously listed in the National Register |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | previously determined eligible by the National Register |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | designated a National Historic Landmark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ |

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☒ Other
 Name of repository:
 Library of Virginia; University of Virginia Special Collections; University of Virginia Alderman Library; Albemarle County Courthouse ; Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:
 265 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet):

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	17	719022	4231970	4)	17	718754	4230811
2)	17	719961	4232245	5)	17	718617	4231009
3)	17	719779	4230699		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet.	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title
 Jennifer Hallock, Principal/Architectural Historian

organization
 Arcadia Preservation, LLC
 date
 12/20/05

street & number
 P.O. Box 138
 telephone
 434.293.7772

city or town
 Keswick
 state
 VA
 zip code
 22947

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
 A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
 Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
 (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name
 Jeannette Tuck

street & number
 6185 Estes Lane
 telephone
 434-975-3481

city or town
 Dyke
 state
 VA
 zip code
 22935

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:
 This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement:
 Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**Estes Farm (VDHR 002-0524)
6185 Estes Lane, Albemarle County, VA**

Summary Description

Estes Farm (VDHR 002-0524)
Algretous Estes Farm
Beaverdam Creek Farm
Huckleberry Hill Farm (Current)

The Estes Farm, located at 6185 Estes Lane in Dyke, Virginia includes a circa 1840 log dwelling and a circa 1880 wood framed main house, as well as numerous supporting outbuildings. The farm is settled along the Blue Ridge Mountains of Central Virginia and is dominated by pasture land bordered by 175 acres of forest. The buildings are centered around the circa 1880 Estes House, which sits halfway up a hill and faces south, overlooking Beaverdam Creek. A majority of the historic resources, including a large barn, an icehouse/well house, a tenant house, the log dwelling, a small hay/tobacco barn, a garage and three small sheds, are found to the south or the west of the main house. The historic resources that do not follow this pattern are the Estes Family cemetery, which is located north of the house and the corn crib, cattle barn and metal truss bridge, which are all located approximately three-quarters of a mile southwest of the main house. A small number of non-historic buildings, relating to the current horse breeding and boarding operations, are located north of the main house. In total there are twelve historic buildings, one historic cemetery, one historic bridge, one historic retaining wall, five non-historic buildings, and four non-historic structures associated with the Estes Farm; resulting in fifteen contributing and nine non-contributing resources.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Set on a solid random rubble stone foundation, the three-bay-wide, single-pile Estes House stands two stories in height and is capped by a hipped standing-seam metal roof. Constructed circa 1880, the wood-frame dwelling

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features an I-house form with a central-passage plan and a two-story central rear ell that was added in the mid-1970s. Clad in weatherboard siding, the transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style dwelling faces south and features symmetrical fenestration with 2/2 wood windows, a one-story three-bay porch fronting the central entrance, and exterior-end brick chimneys laid in five-course American bond. The symmetrically fenestrated primary façade of the circa 1880 Estes House faces south. The dwelling is accessed by a central single-leaf entry. The raised four-panel single-leaf wood door features a two-light transom with painted glass and four-light and raised dado-panel sidelights. The square wood door surround features a raised square-edged backband. Decorative painting, which appears to be historic, details the glass in a geometric diamond pattern. A modern metal storm door has been added. The porch sheltering the central entry has a half-hipped standing-seam metal roof, brick pier foundation, boxed wood cornice, and square wood posts with Italianate-inspired decorative brackets. Two 2/2 double-hung wood windows flanking the entrance have with square-edged wood sills, a raised backband with square edge, and operable louvered wood shutters. Three similarly designed windows also with 2/2 double-hung sash windows, illuminate the second story. Overhanging eaves crown the façade, featuring a boxed wood cornice, bed molding, and a thin square-edged fascia board. The side elevations of the main block are minimally detailed; composed entirely of shouldered exterior-end five-course American bond brick chimneys with corbelled caps. There is no fenestration on either side elevation.

Circa 1976, the original I-house dwelling was expanded with the addition of a two-story half-hipped central rear ell. Set on a concrete block foundation, the wood-frame ell features detailing that sympathetically melds with the original architecture of the Estes house. The ell features weatherboard cladding, a standing-seam metal roof, 2/2 wood windows, and operable louvered wood shutters. The boxed cornice and square-edged window surrounds with raised

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backband and lug sills match the original detailing of the main block. The eastern elevation of the ell features a single full-size 2/2 window on the second story and two smaller-scaled 2/2 windows on the first floor. Similarly, the western elevation of the ell features a single full-sized 2/2 window on the second story, while both a full-sized 2/2 and a smaller-scaled 2/2 window pierce the first story.

The rear of the main block, partially obscured by the addition of the central ell, includes a single 2/2 wood window on each story, flanking the ell. All surrounds match the façade. As evidenced on the interior, the rear elevation originally featured two centrally-placed single-leaf doors, which may have originally accessed a rear porch. The rear elevation of the ell, which has been attached to the original tenant house via a small modern porch, features only a central first story single-leaf wood-paneled door with modern storm door. The thin porch is supported by wood posts and features a corrugated metal shed roof.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Constructed as a central hall plan, the single-pile, two-story I-house retains much of its original interior room configuration and detailing. The center hall of the first floor of the main block is flanked by similar-sized parlors. The spatial configuration of the second floor is similarly designed with a center hall and flanking bedchambers, while a small nursery, or antechamber, occupies the southern-most portion of the hall, now accessed from either the hall or the eastern bedroom (originally accessible from the hall only). The circa 1970s addition increased the interior space with the addition of a first story kitchen with bathroom and laundry room and second floor bedroom, two bathrooms, and closets.

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The entrance hall, which extends the full depth of the single-pile dwelling, is dominated by a straight-flight wall stringer stair. Detailing includes wood treads, carved stringer brackets with a scrolled wave pattern, eight-inch risers, a gooseneck molded handrail, rectangular balusters, a seven-paneled carriage, a beaded-cap wall stringer, and a massive Victorian-era turned newel post set on a square block base. The hall is accessed by the primary central entrance, which features a two-light transom and four-light sidelights with raised dado panel. Seven-and-a-half-inch grained baseboards with a beaded cap, five-to five-and-a-half-inch- pine floorboards running north to south, plaster walls, decorative wood grained trim, and a round molded plaster ceiling medallion further define the hall. The east and west parlors open off the central hall. The door surrounds, which feature grained surfaces, include a square backband, inset fillet, and an interior ogee and flat field. The raised four-panel doors also feature decorative late-19th century hardware, including 1866 patent cast iron rim locks and decorative butt hinges. An original exterior door opening, centrally located on the rear wall of the hall, now accesses the kitchen, which is located in the ell addition. A two-light transom with decorative geometrical painting caps the entrance.

Similar to the central stair hall, the east parlor features pine floorboards, plaster walls, grained surrounds, and a central plastered ceiling medallion. Specifically, the room is finished with four-and-a-quarter-inch pine floorboards running east to west, six-and-three-quarter-inch grained baseboards with a beaded cap, and a grained fifty-three-inch high Italianate-inspired mantel with Tuscan pilasters on square baseblocks, a square opening with interior bead, a square-edged seventy-seven-and three-quarter-inch shelf, and an arched brick interior hearth opening. Additionally, the parlor includes a central 2/2 window on the front and rear walls. Each features decorative surrounds with graining and a single-panel spandrel. The projecting lug window sills measure fifty-and-one-half-inches wide. The grained

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surrounds are styled similarly to the door from the hall, including a square backband, inset fillet, and an interior ogee and flat field. Stock crown molding was added.

The flanking west parlor mimics the east parlor in size and detailing, including similar floorboards, window configuration and detailing, baseboards, and a similar Italianate-inspired mantel, measuring fifty-four-and-a-half inches high and seventy-eight-and-a-quarter-inches wide. A modern wood stove is now retrofitted into the fireplace. The parlor also includes an exterior rear door that now opens to the modern kitchen.

The kitchen addition, which replaced a small wood-frame porch, was added in the mid- 1970s. The modern room includes vinyl flooring, stock wood cabinetry, drywall, and modern appliances. A small bathroom and laundry room are located along the east wall, each featuring modern detailing and fixtures. The 2/2 wood windows feature stock two-and-a-half-inch moldings and square-edged projecting sills. Similarly, the kitchen includes stock four-inch molded baseboards with quarter-round shoe moldings. It appears that the raised four-panel exterior door, located on the rear/north wall, was reused from the original rear entrance.

The second floor of the Estes House features a layout similar to the first floor, except for the small antechamber/nursery that occupies the southern-most portion of the hall, accessed from both the hall and eastern bedroom. The hall includes openings to the two flanking bedrooms and the antechamber, which all feature four-panel doors and surrounds similar to the first floor, although the graining on the west surround has been painted white. A modern stock casing details the opening to the rear ell hall.

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The eastern room includes a carved mantel, similar in design to those on the first floor. It measures fifty-two inches high and features a seventy-two-and three-quarters-inch shelf. A marble hearth and marble facing further accent the mantel. The bedroom also features pine floorboards, a five-inch baseboard with beaded cap, and molded original window surrounds that match those throughout the dwelling. The mantel detailing is grained, while the window surrounds have been painted white. The entry door surround is also grained but the door has been stripped.

Similarly, the western bedroom is detailed with pine floorboards (some are replacements) and molded surrounds, which have been painted. It appears that the room would have originally had a similar mantel, but it has been removed and the opening has been covered in drywall.

A secondary stair originally existed in the west parlor linking the west parlor to the west second floor bedroom. The stair was removed in the mid-1990s as the interior space was considered too small for modern standards. Existing previous surveys reveal that three of the four similarly built houses on Route 806 have two sets of stairs. Based on this observation, it appears that the secondary stair construction was a vernacular anomaly in the immediate area rather than any indication of an expanded structure, reinforcing that the house was built as an I-house rather than as a one-over-one structure that was later expanded. Based on photographic documentation, the straight flight stair originally appeared as a less detailed version of the main stair. The stair featured open wall stringers with carved curvilinear brackets, a straight molded handrail, a simple decorative molding under each tread, square balusters, and a wall stringer with molded cap. The simple newel post featured a decorative square cap.

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The circa mid-1970s rear ell includes two bathrooms, a closet, and a bedroom on the second floor. Each space is detailed with stock moldings, drywall, and vinyl or carpet flooring.

OUTBUILDINGS

Log Dwelling, ca. 1840, contributing

The earliest structure on the property is the circa 1840 log dwelling that appears to have been the original dwelling, constructed by the Durrett family. It was also occupied by the Estes family until the current dwelling was constructed circa 1880. Standing one-and-a-half stories in height, the half-dovetailed log building features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, a two-bay façade, a large exterior-end shouldered stone chimney, a solid stone foundation, weatherboard gable peaks, and a frame, one-and-a-half story board-and-batten shed rear addition with an exterior-end stone chimney. Hand-hewn beams, which are still partially covered with board and batten siding, square-edge fascia boards and molded window surrounds further define the exterior of the circa 1840 section. While most of the window bays are missing sashes, one six-over-three window still survives in the shed addition.

The interior of the dwelling is composed of three levels. The English basement features a large cooking hearth, a dirt floor and exposed log joists that have been whitewashed. The first floor is composed of two rooms, one in the circa 1840 section and one in the late 19th-century shed addition. The earlier room is defined by wood floors, a quarter-turn partially-enclosed staircase, a molded wood mantel, and exposed sash-sawn joists, and a quarter-turn enclosed stair further define the building. A hanging horizontal pole, suggesting that the structure may have been later used to dry tobacco, is also found in this room. The first floor of the shed addition is dominated by a large stone fireplace with

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and a straight-flight staircase leading to the second floor. The second floor is also composed of two rooms. The loft in the 1840 section features a wood floor and exposed sawn rafters that appear to be butt jointed. The second floor of the shed addition is in ruinous condition and features wood floors, exposed rafters and exposed vertical board siding. Hand-headed machine-cut nails are also found through out the circa 1840 section of the dwelling, further defining its initial construction period.

Kitchen/Tenant House, ca. 1880, contributing

Located directly behind the ell addition of the main house, the tenant house stands one-and-a-half stories in height. Set on a stone pier foundation, the wood-frame one-and-a-half story tenant house features weatherboard cladding and a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. A one-story shed porch with asphalt-shingled roof extends to the west, sheltering the main entry, which consists of a single-leaf wood door. The partially enclosed porch also features a Chippendale-style wood balustrade. A second shed wing extends to the east. The southern elevation, which faces the rear ell of the main house, includes two 6/6 wood windows and two single-leaf wood doors, one of which is in the shed wing. The rear elevation features two symmetrically placed 6/6 wood windows. Other detailing on the building, which presents a rectangular footprint, includes overhanging eaves, central gable-peak 6/3 wood windows, a wood cornice and cornerboards, and a central-interior brick chimney.

Barn, ca. 1840, contributing

Although the barn has been altered over time, it appears it was originally constructed circa 1840, with later additions primarily dating between 1880 and 1920. Currently, the large one-and-a-half-story wood-frame barn features board-

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and-batten siding, a side-gabled corrugated metal roof and an off-center drive bay with a sliding board-and-batten door. A stone foundation is found under the central section while a cinder block foundation underpins the circa 1920 side additions. Overhanging eaves, peak lattice-style gable vents, a central window bay on the second story and a narrow, square-sawn fascia further define the exterior. A small shed machine storage wing on cinder blocks was added to the east elevation in the 1970s.

The interior is composed of three levels. A full basement, which is currently configured for feeding livestock, is found under two-thirds of the structure. Approximately half of the basement is located under the older section of the barn and features exposed stone walls, exposed pole joists and partitions for separating livestock while feeding. The remaining area of the basement appears to date to circa 1920 and again features exposed framing and livestock partitions. The main, or first floor, is divided into three sections, with spaces flanking a larger central room. The two flanking spaces are balloon framed, while the central room is older and features a braced frame. The flanking space on the west side is a drive bay for loading and unloading hay and grain. It features a dirt floor, and two thirds of the space is open to the rafters. A central door on the interior wall leads to the central room. The central room appears to have been originally used for storing grain, as horizontal planks cover the lower portion of the walls and the seams in the wood floors have been covered with battens that are visible from the basement. The floors of the loft above this room have received a similar treatment. The most interesting aspect of this room is the west wall, which appears to have originally been an exterior wall for the earlier barn. The wall features weatherboard siding and a double-leaf door that swings into the space. A staircase leading to the loft is also found in this room. The final space on the first floor was used for storing hay and so it extends uninterrupted to the structure's rafters. The barn loft is composed of two spaces,

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one over the central room and a small hayloft over the drive bay.

Storage House (Larder)/Icehouse/ Well House, ca. 1880, contributing

Constructed on a stone foundation, this one-story multi-use outbuilding features wood-frame construction with board-and-batten cladding, a side-gabled corrugated metal roof, and a central single-leaf paneled wood door. The main floor appears to have been used as a perishables storage room, while the below-ground portion features a stone-lined icehouse. Machine-cut nails, a ridgeboard, marriage marks, and transitional framing methods, including balloon and down-bracing, define the structure. Circa 1920, a well house was added to the eastern side. This smaller structure features a shed roof, vertical board cladding, and a projecting gable entry porch with wood posts. A wood-frame carport was added to the rear elevation in the 1970s.

The interior remains remarkably intact. The first floor features a wooden floor and exposed framing. A stairwell that accesses both the loft and the basement/icehouse is also located on this level. The icehouse level, found approximately 15 feet below ground level, has a dirt floor, unpainted fieldstone walls and a ceiling composed of the first floor joists. Mounted above the stairs leading to the lower level ice house is a wooden pulley that was used to lower and retrieve items stored in the icehouse. The ice house also features a set of shelves against the western wall that reflect the space's use as a larder in the early to mid-twentieth century. Besides the staircases and exposed framing, the first floor includes a work bench. The loft is currently used for storage and also exhibits exposed framing and wood floors.

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Garage, ca. 1900, contributing

The wood-frame garage features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, vertical-board siding, and two garage bays with vertical-board hinged single-leaf doors. It sits on a stone foundation. A shed-roofed open bay addition extends to the south.

Hay/Tobacco Barn, ca. 1920, contributing

A one-and-a-half story hay storage barn was constructed circa 1920. The wood-frame barn appears to have been constructed from recycled materials, some of which probably came from renovations to the ca. 1840 barn. The front-gabled structure features a corrugated metal roof, vertical-board cladding, and an open gable-end bay with hinged vertical-board door. The gable peak features a lattice vent and a vertical-board hay loft door. The interior includes no evidence of a loft, suggesting that hay was meant to fill the entire structure. There are notches for makeshift horizontal beams to run widthwise across the interior, suggesting that this structure was also used to dry and house tobacco, which the farm was producing into the early-to-mid 20th century.

Truss Bridge, ca. 1915, contributing

The steel, riveted, two-panel Pratt pony truss bridge is a single-lane structure built in 1915 by the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company in Roanoke. The bridge rests on poured concrete piers and the deck is supported by steel I-beams that are currently surfaced with asphalt.

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Corncrib, ca. 1920, contributing

The one-and-a-half story front-gabled, wood-frame corncrib features weatherboard cladding and a corrugated metal roof. A large central open bay serves as the drive, while flanking grain bins feature horizontal wood slats. The exterior features wide overhanging eaves, a boxed wood cornice with triangular corner brackets, and a fixed six-light wood window.

Cattle Barn, ca. 1920, contributing

Standing two-and-a-half stories in height, the wood-frame barn features vertical-board siding, a front-gabled corrugated metal roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a projecting hoist hood. The primary façade, which faces north, features three open first-story bays and a single-leaf vertical-board door, while the second story includes three smaller openings. The half-story is pierced only by a single opening, centrally located under the bracketed hoist hood. The rear elevation includes four open bays on the ground floor and three smaller openings with vertical-board doors on the second story. A small opening is located just beneath the gable peak. The interior of the barn includes a central walkway that is defined by exposed stud partitions. The walkway services the spaces on either side. Hay racks can also be found in the interior of the two spaces that flank the central section. The loft of the structure is open and used primarily for hay storage.

Shed, ca. 1930, contributing

The one-story wood-frame shed features vertical-board wood cladding, a central open bay, and a shed corrugated roof. Overhanging eaves, partially exposed rafter tails, and a wood cornice further define the structure.

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Shed, ca. 1930, contributing

Clad in corrugated metal, the wood-frame, one-story shed features an open bay with diagonal corner supports, a shed corrugated metal roof, and a wood cornice with exposed rafter tails.

Shed, ca. 1950, contributing

The wood-frame, one-story shed is set on concrete block piers and is capped by a shed roof clad with standing-seam metal. Clad in weatherboard, the small structure is accessed by a side-elevation single-leaf opening with a missing door. Exposed rafter tails further define the building.

Kennel/Chicken Coop, ca. 1975, NC

Constructed of recycled historic building materials, the one-story wood-frame kennel building (previously used as a chicken coop) features a front-gabled corrugated metal roof, board-and-batten cladding, a sliding board-and-batten door, side elevation 2/2 wood windows, and rear kennel doors. A chain-link fence kennel enclosure is also located on the rear.

Greenhouse, ca 1975, NC; and Field Stone Retaining Wall, contributing

Built into the ground, the one-story, wood-frame greenhouse features wide weatherboard cladding, a front-gabled corrugated fiberglass roof, and a poured concrete foundation. Built into an existing field stone retaining wall, the structure also features a vertical-board gable peak, a single-leaf storm door, and a wide cornice.

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Hay Barn, ca. 1975, NC

The wood-frame hay barn features a front gable corrugated metal roof, thin board-and-batten wood siding, and side elevation open bays with wood post supports. The gable ends also feature large corrugated metal sliding doors, centrally placed on each elevation. Overhanging eaves and a metal cornice further define the structure.

Gazebo, ca. 1980s, NC

The octagonal wood-frame structure features a wood-shingle roof, open bays, wood post supports, and a square-post balustrade. The structure is being renovated as of Summer, 2005.

Run-in Shelters (3), ca. 2000, 3 NC

There are three identical run-in shelters on the property. Each one-story structure features a side-gable corrugated metal roof, three open bays with metal post supports, exposed rafter tails, and pressed vertical board cladding.

Pre-Fab Shed, no date, NC

There is one pre-fabricated shed directly north of the main house.

Horse Stable ca. 2000, NC

The large, one-story double-aisle horse stable/barn features a front-gabled main block with paneled metal cladding, arranged in a grid pattern. The main block rises slightly above two shed wings with sliding doors. A second shed wing also projects to the east. Overhanging eaves and a metal cornice detail the modern structure. The stalls feature

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barred exterior windows with sliding metal covers.

Cemetery, contributing

The Estes family cemetery includes nine inscribed headstones and at least five additional stone markers. (There are headstones stacked up outside the cemetery that have nothing to do with the Estes or the cemetery. They were made in the 1970s and have mistakes in the dates or spelling errors and have been used around the farm as steps, etc.). The interred include: Nicholas Bell Estes (June 17, 1818 to April 23, 1874), Lucie M. Estes (April 25, 1820 to December 4, 1901), Marcia Francis Estes (October 27, 1849 to February 15, 1887), John W. Estes (September 1, 1855 to March 10, 1922), Algretous S. Estes (March 9, 1859 to May 2, 1933), Sarah Bickers Estes (March 17, 1868 to May 23, 1937), George T. Estes (May 20, 1865 to May 3, 1939), Lucie B. Seamands Estes (February 28, 1866 to April 3, 1908), Nattie B. Estes (October 31, 1892 to April 30, 1931), Clyde Everett Naylor (November 6, 1932 to February 17, 1933), and an infant son of Ollie and Elva Estes (no dates).

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located at 6185 Estes Lane in Dyke, Virginia, in northwest Albemarle County near the Greene County line, the 265-acre Estes Farm, which lies along Beaver Dam Creek, is characterized by rolling hills and pastures. Significant under Criterion A in Agriculture and Criterion C in Architecture, the rural farm property features a complex of dwellings and supporting outbuildings with a period of significance dating from circa 1840 to 1956, reflecting a characteristic nineteenth through twentieth century farm in Albemarle County. In total there are twelve historic buildings, one historic cemetery, one historic bridge, one historic retaining wall, five non-historic buildings, and four non-historic structures associated with the Estes Farm; resulting in fifteen contributing and nine non-contributing resources.

The Estes Farm is architecturally significant as a primarily intact farm complex with buildings dating from circa 1840 to the early 21st century. The farm's original dwelling, a small circa 1840 log structure, appears to have been constructed by Richard Durrett, probably as a temporary residence. However, due to the purchase of the farm by the Estes family in 1846, the log dwelling served as the farm's primary dwelling until circa 1880, when a larger main dwelling was constructed. The circa 1880 dwelling was built by the Estes family utilizing the fashionable Greek Revival and Italianate styles in order to reference their increased status and prosperity in the post Civil War period. Although no specific builder has been attributed to the design or construction of the main dwelling, the architecture is interesting for its similarity to three of four other dwellings in the immediate vicinity, including Wilhoit (002-0525).

While a two story ell was added to the main structure in the mid-1970s, the main house retains a high level of integrity and features interior woodwork representing both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, much of which

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retains its

original decorative wood-graining. Additional historic resources on the property include a small family cemetery, an original log dwelling, two barns, a kitchen/tenant house, a garage, an icehouse/storage building, and two sheds. Non-historic structures, primarily relating to a horse breeding operation, include a stable, three run-in shelters, a shed, a kennel, a hay barn, a greenhouse, and a gazebo. In addition, a parcel of land containing an historic cattle barn, corncrib, and truss bridge, was added to the Estes Farm circa 2001.

The Estes Farm is also significant under criterion A for its contribution to the broad patterns of history in Albemarle County and Virginia history in the area of agriculture. Specifically, the Estes Farm represents over 165 years of continuous farming in northwestern Albemarle County and its integrity is attested to by the surviving building stock that is representative of changing technologies and increased economic growth. Furthermore, the Estes farm is significant for its post Civil War agricultural prosperity, a fact which is important in defining the historic roles of the farms in northwestern Albemarle from the financially struggling farms in the eastern section of the county. Still a working farm, the property is currently associated with horse breeding and orchard grass hay, continuing its role in Albemarle County's profitable rural landscape.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historic Land Ownership

In 1837, local landowners Matthew and Frances Mason, sold 109 1/2 acres of unimproved land in northwestern Albemarle County, located near Wilhoit, to Richard J.D. Durrett for \$550.¹ During the ownership by the Durrett

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family, it appears that the original log structure was constructed, probably in 1840. Evidence for the construction date comes from the tax assessment records, which jump from zero to \$150.00 in 1840. The Durrettts did not own the land long, and in September 1846, Thomas, Frances, Richard, and Martha Durrett sold 325 acres, “with appurtenances,” to the brothers William B. and Nicholas B. Estes for \$2,400.²

The U.S. population census records for Albemarle County reveal that Nicholas Estes was 35 years old in 1850. No occupation is listed and he is documented as holding no slaves, suggesting that the farm was a small operation during the family’s early ownership. Nicholas Estes combined the family holdings in 1854 with the purchase of his brother William’s share of the land, bringing his personal land ownership to 325 acres. In 1872, the tax assessment records for the Estes farm increase again from \$150.00 to \$200.00, suggesting that Nicholas Estes may have begun to build the Estes house or, more likely, significantly improved the main barn, demonstrating that the farm was becoming financially successful during this period. In 1874, Nicholas Estes died at age 56, leaving no will. After Nicholas’ death, his wife Lucy Bruce Estes continued to own the property, living there with three sons, Algretous (age 15), J. Wilson (unknown age), and George Estes (age 9), a daughter (Dorothy Estes), as well as two additional imbecile children (Marcia Francis and John W.). Each of the sons would continue to live and work either on the property or nearby even after they reached maturity. Lucy Estes would also continue to live on the farm, remaining on the land until her death in 1901 at age 81.

Tax assessment records and deeds reveal that the farm continued to grow and prosper throughout the late 19th century. Additional lands were added to the estate by the three sons (Algretous, J. Wilson, and George Estes) in 1885 and

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1895. These parcels included 10 acres of the neighboring Fray Tract from Dorothy Estes and Bernard Gardner for \$105 and 289 acres of adjacent land from Ezekiel Wilhoit's Estate for \$4000. By 1880, the buildings on the Estes estate were valued at \$300, but by 1900 the value had jumped to \$700. In addition to indicating the general prosperity of the farm, the increase in value also suggests that the house was probably constructed during this period.³ The larger house was probably needed during this time due to the maturing family who would have outgrown the small log quarter. In addition, the increased acreage and growing success of the farm would have also lead the Estes's to expect a dwelling more in keeping with their growing status as successful farmers. The use of transitional Greek Revival and Italianate detailing on a rural I-house form was a typical late-19th century practice, particularly in rural areas.

After their mother's death in 1901, a 1902 deed of partition reveals that the three legally competent Estes brothers divided the property amongst themselves.⁴ Algretous Estes, listed as a forty year old farmer in the 1900 population census, received "Lot 3" of his mother's estate, which included the "Estes Homeplace" and 233 acres. By 1905, a further increase of almost \$300 in the value of the buildings suggests that additional improvements were made to the land, including the construction of the garage and the well house addition to the icehouse. The main barn may have also been expanded at this point.

Algretous Estes continued the family tradition of adding additional land to his holdings. The new lands including a 41 acre parcel from Westley and Mary Collier on January 26, 1917, of which he sold 23 acres to his brother George for \$376 three days later. Upon Algretous Estes' death in 1933, the "Estes Homeplace" was transferred to the only son of Algretous and Sarah Estes, Ollie, and his wife Elva, who held the property until 1976.

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Subsequent Ownership

In 1976, Don and Virginia Sullivan purchased 251 acres from the widowed Elva Estes for \$150,000. During the Sullivan ownership, the two-story rear ell was added to the main house. Thirty-five acres were subdivided to their son Martin Sullivan and his wife Kathleen Sullivan in 1981. The following year, Don and Virginia added 14.69 additional acres to their portion for \$14,690. In 1987, the 231.76-acre tract was purchased by the Beaver Dam Land Trust (Louis J. Aszod) for \$270,000 and the subdivided 35 acres was acquired from Martin and Kathleen Sullivan the same year for \$35,000. On April 6, 1998, 250 acres composed of two parcels was sold to Huckleberry Hill Farm, LLC for \$535,000. Huckleberry Hill continues to own the property, which includes a horse breeding and boarding facility as well as continued agricultural hay cultivation. The Huckleberry Hill Farm property includes 245.6 acres and all of the buildings associated with the Algretous Estes farm. Additionally, 18.91 acres, including a cattle barn and corncrib once part of the neighboring “Dr. Richard’s Place” estate, were added to the property in 2000 and 2001.

Architectural Context

The Estes farm stands as a good example of late-19th century rural architecture in Albemarle County. The vernacular single-pile I-house structure is particularly significant due to transitional ornamentation that displays both Greek Revival and Italianate detailing, both on the interior and exterior of the building. This use of these transitional stylistic features applied to a rural form demonstrates the late-19th century propensity for the conservative application of fashionable architectural orientation in rural settings. In addition it displays the tenacity of architectural styles

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when used outside of urban centers. Finally, this use of fashionable applied ornament also relates to an increase in wealth and stature for the farm, an important socio-economic distinction.

The Greek Revival style (popular from circa 1825- 1860) adhered strictly to the systems of proportion and ornamentation demonstrated by the Greek Orders. Greek Revival domestic resources of the southern antebellum period are often characterized by a central-passage, single-pile plan that incorporated Greek Revival proportions and applied decorations. Grander domestic examples generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment, as on a monumental Greek temple, while more vernacular interpretations simply included shallow-pitched gabled roofs, symmetrical fenestration, a heavily molded cornice, a column-supported porch, and/or a multi-light transom and sidelights. The Estes dwelling, which was constructed after the style's greatest period of popularity, falls into the latter category, with the Greek Revival style represented through the use of a multi-light transom and sidelights. However, on the interior the Greek Revival influence is noted in the elongated oval forms used for the molded door and window surrounds.

Similarly, the Italianate style emerged in the 1830s along with the Gothic Revival. However, it would eventually prove to be even more popular than the Gothic revival and it lasted well into the 1880s. With square towers, asymmetrical plans, broad roofs, and generous verandahs, the rambling Italianate houses that began to appear in both the suburbs and the countryside were rather free and highly romanticized interpretations of the villas of rural Italy. During the mid-1800s, the Italianate style was enthusiastically adapted for urban rowhouse architecture, characterized by ornate door and window surrounds, bracketed cornices, and decorative cupolas. However, the style also lent itself well to the rural "picturesque" landscape. The incorporation of elements from the Italianate are noted through the use

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of scroll-sawn brackets. The melding of these two styles, the Greek Revival and Italianate, for use on a rural I-house form, is not important for its architectural sophistication or complexity, but instead for its social and economic implications that clearly note the growing wealth and status of the farm family and the region as a whole. The interior references to the Italianate style include the three surviving mantels which feature a motif of stylized pilasters with an unornamented flat arched entablature. Additionally, fashionable late-19th century detailing is noted in the heavily-turned newel post and carved stair, featuring curvilinear brackets and a paneled carriage. Decorative hinges and hardware dating to the period are also found throughout the house.

Although showing no elements that signify a stylistic derivation, the supporting outbuildings are significant for chronicling the increasing wealth and productivity of the Estes family. Begun in circa 1840 as a small multiuse barn, the main barn on the property has undergone several significant upgrades and expansions, reaching its current configuration by the 1920s. Currently configured to optimize hay storage, the barn clearly shows the farm's shift from a mixed agricultural system (including the production of wheat, tobacco, livestock and corn) to a cattle or livestock operation. Similarly, a smaller hay barn was built in the 1920s, which demonstrates the demand for even more hay storage. Other buildings on the property, while not specifically linked to agricultural use, have farming implications and combine to complete the overall historical context of the farm's agricultural use. An ice house/food storage building represents the autonomous nature of the farmer's environment, while the kitchen/tenant house reveals a need for additional hands to help work the land; implying that expanded land holdings required increased labor.⁵ The kitchen/tenant house building may also have been used as additional sleeping quarters for the family and as the farm office, as evidenced by ledgers written on the door. In addition, the historic automobile garage (ca. 1905), while

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not stylistically significant, does reveal the increasingly automated nature of farming during this period.⁶ Moreover, the early garage demonstrates the type of spaces that were developed for the new machinery as well as their general location within a farm complex. The more modern buildings on the property, while not historic, do note the continued evolution of the landscape in response to the county's economic climate; in this case horse breeding and boarding facilities.

Agricultural Context

The Estes Farm stands as an important example of the agricultural evolution of farmsteads in northern Albemarle County. The farm, located in northwestern Albemarle County near the Green County line, displays an important collection of surviving outbuildings. These buildings clearly demonstrate the development of a small piedmont farmstead from the pioneer/settlement phase through to a period of gradual expansion that peaked during the farm's historical apex in the 1920s. As stated by architectural historians Bernard Herman and Gabrielle Lanier in *Landscapes of the Mid-Atlantic*, these intact outbuildings are particularly significant because they allow us to reconstruct historical agricultural landscapes that are otherwise lost.⁷

The northern region of Albemarle County, near the Estes Farm, was settled as early as the 1730s by immigrating farmers and plantation owners from the Tidewater area of Virginia.⁸ In 1742, this area became part of Louisa County and was added to Albemarle in 1761. By 1745, roads were established in the area primarily to provide routes for tobacco rolling and the transportation of grain to the mills for area farmers. The region's reliance upon grain, in addition to tobacco, resulted in the initial settlement along the area's creeks, which allowed for easy access to mill

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sites as well as transportation routes. The Estes farm followed this pattern and was established along Beaverdam Creek in the mid-18th century, using the creek to transport tobacco to market. The site of the farm would eventually be located between two milling centers, Wilhoit and Advance Mills. By the end of the 18th century, this rich farming area was known for productive farms that produced wheat and other grain crops rather than relying solely upon tobacco, which was still popular in other parts of the county. The mixed agricultural production explains why in 1840, according to the US census records, no slaves are documented as being associated with the property. Tobacco was a labor intensive crop that demanded massive amounts of labor at specific times throughout the year. The labor for grain crops, on the other hand, could be rotated evenly between the different crops as the year progressed, allowing for a smaller work force. Interestingly, even though there were no slaves on the farm, the 1850 and 1880 non-population census farm schedules do reveal that the Estes farm was producing an above-average tobacco crop. However, the close proximity of the large family on the farm may explain this discrepancy.

As expected, the 1850 non-population agricultural census schedules reveal that the Nicholas Estes farm consisted of 210 acres with a total cash value of \$1,700 (this differs from the deed evidence and it appears that only one of Nicholas's two parcels were recorded in the census records.). In addition, the census schedules also reveal that the Estes farm included four horses, five milch cows, and thirty-five swine with a total livestock value of thirty-five dollars. Finally, the census also provides evidence that that the farm was agriculturally diversified, producing 120 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 125 bushels of oats, and 2,000 pounds of tobacco. Other agricultural products included eight bushels of beans and beans, forty bushels of Irish potatoes, ten bushels of sweet potatoes, 300 pounds of butter, and ten pounds of flaxseed. Homemade farm manufactures included a thirty dollar value, while

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animal slaughtering brought \$100 to the farm.

To establish the farm in the larger context of agriculture Albemarle County, statistics from the 1850 census were consulted. In 1850 records show the county as containing 935 farms on 389,621 acres. By 1854, the Estes farm included 325 acres, or slightly below the average size for the county (416 acres). The county was also producing 278,585 bushels of wheat, 192,074 bushels of rye, and 798,354 bushels of Indian corn. Rivaling grain production in the county was tobacco, which amounted to 1,456,300 pounds in 1850, although this was a decrease of almost a million pounds since 1840. When broken down to per farm averages, the Estes farm was producing less than average wheat (120 bushels versus 298 bushels) and Indian corn (500 bushels versus 854 bushels) than the average farm in Albemarle County. However, the farm was slightly smaller in size, which may account for the smaller scale production. Interestingly, the Estes farm, which included no slave labor, was producing a higher than average tobacco yield than other farms in the county (2,000 pounds versus 1,557.5 pounds). Oral tradition states that barrel-making was an important operation on the farm, located on the banks of the Beaverdam Creek. These barrels were used to ship tobacco to markets in Charlottesville and beyond. Supporting the oral history are auction brochures from the Ollie Estes estate sale that includes references to barrels that had been made on the property. No archaeological excavations of the site have been documented.

Converse to tobacco production, which, after increasing to 5,429,395 pounds in 1860, would decline after the Civil War, grain production in Albemarle County increased steadily throughout the second half of the 19th century. This fact appears to relate to one of the reasons that Estes farm remained prosperous during the post-war period. Its

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tradition of diversified production allowed it to take advantage of the changes in agricultural markets. The success of the farm in the years after the Civil War is particularly significant because most of the farms throughout the county were struggling to stay solvent in the face of a post war recession and the elimination of slavery. The prominence of the farm at this time may also be seen in the Ollie Estes estate auction brochure, which highlights an 1868 McCormick mower described as “a real museum piece” believed to be the only one in existence and the first one sold in Albemarle County.

Maps from this period also reveal that the farm was gaining status after the Civil War. The Estes farm does not appear on the 1866 Hotchkiss map of Albemarle County, suggesting that it was not prominent in the neighborhood. However, by 1875, the property is noted on the Peyton map. Similarly, the 1907 Massie map also notes the farm. Taken together, these maps attest to the growing prominence of the farm.

According to non-population census records, by 1880 the Estes farm, owned by sixty-two-year old Lucy Estes, the widow of Nicholas Estes, included 325 acres with a cash value of \$2,000. The records also reveal that the farm was run using no hired labor, suggesting that her sons were still active in the farm’s day to day activities. Additionally, the census reveals that a system of mixed agricultural production continued to dominate the farm. Livestock, worth \$200, included five horses, one ox, four milch cows, and three other neat cattle. Although the farm produced no milk, 200 pounds of butter were made. Additionally, there were five sheep, twelve swine, and twelve chickens. Agricultural production included twenty acres of Indian corn which yielded 75 bushels, fifteen acres of wheat that produced 112 bushels, and four acres of tobacco which generated 3,000 pounds. Additional crops included thirty

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bushels of Irish potatoes and fifteen bushels of sweet potatoes. The farm included three mown acres and produced twenty-five cords of cut wood generating twenty-five dollars in income. These numbers reveal that the Estes farm was larger than the

average size farm in the county (325 versus 202 acres). The Estes farm owned more horses (five versus 2.8), more oxen (one versus 0.3), more milch cows (four versus 2.3), about average numbers of sheep (five versus 5.16), and more swine (twelve versus 9.6) than the average farm in the county. Similarly, land devoted to agricultural production was higher than the county average in terms of Indian corn (twenty versus 16.7 acres), wheat (fifteen acres versus 12.2), and tobacco (four versus 1.5 acres). The yield from these crops, however, was lower for Indian corn (75 versus 340 bushels), but higher for wheat (112 versus 88.6 bushels) and tobacco (3,000 versus 1,175.3 pounds). The increased yield from the farm could also be related to the Estes' early adoption of mechanized labor-saving devices.

When compared, the 1850 and 1880 non-population census records demonstrate that the Estes farm had developed into a prosperous farm with an above average yield during the second half of the 19th century and into the early 20th century. Like the county as a whole, the Estes farm did not specialize in a specific crop between the 1850s and 1880s, but instead harvested a variety of agricultural produce, including feed for animals, grains for human consumption, and a small amount of tobacco for cash. As the 20th century emerged, the farm, and the county as a whole, appears to have moved towards a larger involvement in beef cattle. The growing reliance on livestock reflects the growing agricultural dominance of the mid-western states and the development of transportation technologies to service it. The large barn currently standing on the property still reflects both the 19th-century agricultural diversity

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and the eventual ascendancy of livestock production. Beginning circa 1845, the barn began as a small, multiple purpose structure that served the diverse needs of the young farm. Later, as the farm started to prosper, the barn was enlarged to accommodate the larger yields that the increased acreage allowed. Finally, the barn was renovated in the early-20th century to support the increased role that livestock were having on the farm.

The late-19th- to mid-20th century move toward cattle production in the county is also noted by the large cattle feeding barn and corncrib located on a neighboring parcel that was recently purchased by the owners of Huckleberry Hill. By 1890, there were 1,911 farms in the county, raising 13,005 meat cattle. Although not originally associated with the Estes farm, but instead the neighboring “Dr. Richard’s Place,” the historic cattle-related structures continue to reveal the development of the agricultural context of the immediate vicinity. The structures were added to the current land holding in 2001.

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Section 10 Page 31

**Estes Farm (VDHR 002-0524)
6185 Estes Lane, Albemarle County, VA**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

As there is no scaled map available, the UTM points are being used in this case to delineate the nominated boundaries. The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points (these include the 5 general UTM reference points previously listed in Section 10 of the main form); all are Zone 17:

A (1) – 719022E 4231970N, B – 719159E 4231919N, C – 719261E 4231772N, D – 719261E 4231853N, E – 719667E 4232016N, F – 719804E 4231869N, G (2) – 719961E 4232245N, H – 720084E 4231710N, I – 719906E 4231258N, J – 719698E 4231116N, K – 719815E 4231014N, L (3) – 719779E 4230699N, M – 719332E 4230973N, N – 719373E 4231049N, O – 719038E 4231212N, P – 718921E 4231049N, Q – 718840E 4230983N, R – 718840E 4230892N, S (4) – 718754E 4230811N, T (5) – 718617E 4231009N, U – 718673E 4231055N, V – 718663E 4231111N, W – 718902E 4231355N, X – 718795E 4231477N, Y – 718856E 4231528N, Z – 718851E 4231589N

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original log dwelling, circa 1880 dwelling house, outbuildings, agricultural fields, cemetery, and forest that have been historically associated with the Estes Farm and that maintain historic integrity. Additional acreage, which includes the historic bridge, cattle barn, and corncrib, was added to the property in 2001. It is now part of the larger Estes Farm and continues to relate the agricultural context of the immediate vicinity.

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Section Photographs Page 32

**Estes Farm (VDHR 002-0524)
6185 Estes Lane, Albemarle County, VA**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Note: The following information is common to all photographs

Name: Estes Farm (VDHR File Number: 002-0524)

Location: Albemarle County, Virginia

Photographer: Arcadia Preservation, LLC

Date of Photo: July 2005

Location of Negatives: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, VA

Roll Number: 22281

VIEW OF: Cattle Barn, Looking South

NEG. NO.: 22281/3

PHOTO: 1 of 14

VIEW OF: Corn Crib, Looking North

NEG. NO.: 22281/5

PHOTO: 2 of 14

VIEW OF: Second Floor Stair Hall, Looking South

NEG. NO.: 22281/14

PHOTO: 3 of 14

VIEW OF: Dining Room, Looking NE

NEG. NO.: 22281/18

PHOTO: 4 of 14

VIEW OF: Stair Hall, Looking SW

NEG. NO.: 22281/19

PHOTO: 5 of 14

VIEW OF: Barn, Looking SE

NEG. NO.: 22281/25

PHOTO: 6 of 14

VIEW OF: Log Dwelling, Looking NW

NEG. NO.: 22281/26

PHOTO: 7 of 14

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Section Photographs Page 33

**Estes Farm (VDHR 002-0524)
6185 Estes Lane, Albemarle County, VA**

VIEW OF: Log Dwelling, South

NEG. NO.: 22281/27

PHOTO: 8 of 14

VIEW OF: Garage, Looking NW

NEG. NO.: 22281/28

PHOTO: 9 of 14

VIEW OF: Kitchen/Tenant House, Looking East

NEG. NO.: 22281/29

PHOTO: 10 of 14

VIEW OF: Ice House/Larder/ Looking West

NEG. NO.: 22281/31

PHOTO: 11 of 14

VIEW OF: Rear Elevation of Main Dwelling and Kitchen/Tenant House, Looking SW

NEG. NO.: 22281/34

PHOTO: 12 of 14

VIEW OF: Primary Elevation of Main Dwelling, Looking North

NEG. NO.: 22281/35

PHOTO: 13 of 14

VIEW OF: Cemetery, Looking West

NEG. NO.: 22281/36

PHOTO: 14 of 14

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Section 8 Page 29

**Estes Farm (VDHR 002-0524)
6185 Estes Lane, Albemarle County, VA**

ENDNOTES

¹ Albemarle County Deeds, August 29, 1837

² Albemarle County Deeds, September 9, 1846

³ Earlier surveys of the Estes dwelling on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources note that the house was built circa 1902, the architectural and archival documentation instead suggests the earlier circa 1880 date.

⁴ Albemarle County Deeds, September 19, 1902

⁵ Unfortunately, the presence of hired labor is not documented in the 1900 census records.

⁶ Copies of auction advertisements reveal that early automobiles were included in the collection of farm equipment owned by Elva Estes.

⁷ Herman and Lanier, Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic.

⁸ Historic Architectural Survey of Albemarle County Villages, p. 6-5.